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71 Applicant: ABBOTT LABORATORIES, 14th Street and  
Sheridan Road North St, North Chicago  
Illinois 60064 (US)

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72 Inventor: Mahmoud, Mohamed T., 2061 Cardington  
Avenue, Columbus Ohio (US)

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74 Representative: Modiano, Guido et al, MODIANO, JOSIF,  
PISANTY & STAUB Modiano & Associati Via  
Meravigli, 16, I-20123 Milan (IT)

54 Enteral nutritional hypoallergenic formula.

57 An improved enteral nutritional hypoallergenic formula is disclosed. The formula contains carbohydrates, lipids, protein hydrolysate, vitamins and minerals and a starch modified by octenyl succinic anhydride which is utilized as the sole lipid emulsifying agent to provide a nutritionally well-balanced dietary formula.

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Field of the Invention

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The invention relates to improved enteral nutritional hypoallergenic formulas and more particularly to hypoallergenic formulas which contain a unique fat emulsifying system.

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Background of the Invention

Hypoallergenic formulas or compositions, which are also referred to as elemental formulas, are characterized in that they contain protein hydrolysates such as soy protein hydrolysate, casein hydrolysate, whey protein hydrolysate or a combination of animal and vegetable protein hydrolysates as a major source of nitrogen. The protein hydrolysates comprise short peptide fragments and/or free amino acids instead of the intact protein found, for example, in cow's milk and soy protein isolate-based formulas. These short peptide fragments and free amino acids have been found to be less immunogenic or allergenic than intact proteins.

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In addition to protein hydrolysates, most nutritionally balanced hypoallergenic formulas contain carbohydrates, lipids, vitamins, minerals and are supplemented with additional amino acids to upgrade the nutritional quality of such formulas. These hypoallergenic formulas are utilized for feeding infants, children and adults who have allergies or sensitivities to intact protein, and are often medically used in the treatment of cystic fibrosis, chronic diarrhea, galactosemia, small bowel resection, steatorrhea and protein-calorie malnutrition.

One well known problem in the preparation of hypoallergenic formulas is that extensive protein hydrolysis by acids or enzymes is necessary to provide the short peptides and amino acids utilized in the formulas to render such formulas hypoimmunogenic. These extensively digested and hypoimmunogenic protein

hydrolysates have the undesirable characteristic of loss of capacity to emulsify fat and form physically stable emulsions that do not separate during storage.

Another common problem encountered in the preparation of 5 hypoallergenic formulas is the formation of undesirable brown color as a result of the reaction between the carbonyl groups of reducing sugars and the nitrogen-amine-containing compounds such as amino acids in the formula (Maillard type reaction), especially at 10 elevated temperatures encountered during sterilization. In addition to the brown color formation, Maillard type reaction also results in loss of the nutritional value 15 of the protein hydrolysate.

U.S. Patent No. 4,414,238 shows an elemental diet 20 comprising carbohydrates, amino acids and/or low molecular weight peptides and lipids. The elemental diet of that patent has a lipid component in the form of an emulsion consisting of lipids, an emulsifier selected from the group consisting of mono- and diglycerides, and a corn starch modified with succinic anhydride and is 25 stable and non-browning at a low pH of about 3 to 4.4.

The present invention provides an improved 25 hypoallergenic formula which does not require emulsifiers such as mono- or diglycerides, does not form a brown color at a higher pH range than previous hypoallergenic formulas, and is a stable emulsion. Furthermore, the hypoallergenic formula of the present invention enables suspension of the insoluble calcium 30 and phosphorus salts which are commonly contained in such formulas.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention is an improved hypoallergenic formula comprising carbohydrates, lipids, a protein hydrolysate, vitamins and minerals and a starch modified

5 by octenyl succinic anhydride which is the sole emulsifying agent. The invention is based on the discovery that the lipophilic moiety of the modified starch of the present invention results in a stable emulsion which is non-browning at a higher pH than previous hypoallergenic formulas.

Detailed Description of the Invention

10 The hypoallergenic formula of the invention is made by blending carbohydrates, lipids, and a protein hydrolysate, homogenizing the mixture into a stable emulsion and sterilizing the product in the pH range from about 6 to about 7.

15 The protein hydrolysate of the invention may be any suitable protein hydrolysate utilized in a nutritional formula such as soy protein hydrolysate, casein hydrolysate, whey protein hydrolysate, animal and vegetable protein hydrolysates, and mixtures thereof. The protein hydrolysate of the hypoallergenic formula of the invention is preferably a soy protein hydrolysate or a casein hydrolysate comprising short peptides and amino acids. The immunogenicity of the formula of the present invention depends largely on the extent of hydrolysis of the selected protein hydrolysate. To insure 20 hypoimmunogenicity of the formula, the protein hydrolysate should be extensively hydrolyzed to yield very short peptides and free amino acids. This is important since free amino acids and di- and tripeptides are known to be absorbed through the small intestine without any digestive breakdown. Large molecular weight peptides are preferably avoided because they generate a more antigenic formula and cause precipitation and emulsion destabilization. In a preferred embodiment, the protein hydrolysate of the invention contains a high percentage of low molecular weight peptide fragments.

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30 The hydrolyzed protein source of the hypoallergenic formula is also preferably supplemented with various

free amino acids to provide a nutritionally balanced amino acid content. Examples of such free amino acids include L-tryptophan, L-methionine, L-cystine, L-tyrosine, L-arginine, taurine and carnitine. The amount of protein hydrolysate and supplemented free amino acid mixture in the hypoallergenic formula may range from about 8% to about 20% of the total calories of the formula and is preferably in the range of about 10% to about 14% of total calories.

Carbohydrate sources which may be utilized in the hypoallergenic formula include sucrose and low D.E. maltodextrins and hydrolyzed starches in combination with an octenyl succinic anhydride modified starch. D.E. refers to dextrose equivalent which is a measure of the total reducing power of a carbohydrate source expressed as anhydrous dextrose and calculated as a percent of the total solids. In a hypoallergenic formula, which contains an extensively digested protein hydrolysate, the use of a low D.E. hydrolyzed starch is particularly important to minimize Maillard type reaction and brown color formation. Examples of low D.E. hydrolyzed starches include corn maltodextrin, tapioca maltodextrin and rice maltodextrin with a D.E. of 10 or lower. Preferably, the carbohydrate source of the hypoallergenic formula is sucrose and an octenyl succinic anhydride modified starch. Examples of octenyl succinic anhydride modified starches which can be utilized in the hypoallergenic formula include corn, tapioca and rice starches modified with octenyl succinic anhydride. The preferred octenyl succinic anhydride modified starch of the invention is octenyl succinic anhydried modified corn starch.

The amount of the total carbohydrate in the hypoallergenic formula may range from about 35% to about 60% of the total calories of the formula. Preferably, the carbohydrate content is in the range of from about 40% to about 45% of total calories.

The lipid source of the hypoallergenic formula preferably comprises a mixture of safflower oil, MCT oil (medium chain triglycerides) and soy oil. Examples of other suitable lipid sources for the formula include 5 corn oil, coconut oil, sunflower oil and olive oil. A preferred lipid or lipid mixture for the hypoallergenic formula should contain at least 10% of the fatty acids as linoleic acid (18:2). The amount of the lipid component in the hypoallergenic formula may range from 10 about 35% to about 55% of the total calories of the formula and preferably is in the range of about 45% to about 50%.

The emulsion system of the hypoallergenic formula is 15 solely based on an octenyl succinic anhydride modified starch. The octenyl group of the modified starch imparts hydrophobicity to the starch molecule and greatly increases the affinity of the starch to fat. The succinate gives a net negative charge to the starch molecule which increases the hydrophilic nature of the 20 molecule. Thus, the chemical modification of the starch with octenyl succinic anhydride renders the starch molecule an anionic polyelectrolyte surface active macromolecule. These surface active substances are more effective emulsifiers than the non-ionic surfactants of 25 the mono- and diglycerides. Being a polyelectrolyte surface active macro-molecule, the octenyl succinic anhydride modified starch stabilizes the emulsion by charge stabilization and adsorption at the surface of the fat globule, thus encapsulating the fat globules. 30 The fat globule encapsulation by the starch leads to the formation of a stable emulsion.

Mono- and diglycerides, lecithin and polyglycerol esters 35 of fatty acids were found to be ineffective in producing stable hypoallergenic formula. Hypoallergenic formula made with these emulsifiers yielded unstable emulsions and developed an objectionable cream layer within 24 hours of sterilization. On the other hand,

hypoallergenic formula made with octenyl succinic anhydride modified starch exhibited an excellent emulsion stability with negligible cream layer formation after 9 months of storage at room temperature.

5       The formula also contains a stabilizer such as lambda carrageenan. Lambda carrageenan increases the viscosity of the formula without forming a gel structure, thus retarding the fallout of the insoluble calcium and phosphorus salts used in the formula. Xanthan gum may 10      also be used in hypoallergenic formula as a stabilizer in the same fashion as lambda carrageenan. In addition, the hypoallergenic formula contains vitamins and minerals.

15      The hypoallergenic formula is formulated with a pH between about 6 and about 7 to closely simulate the pH of human milk. Low pH values such as 3-4 may cause acidosis in infants fed the hypoallergenic formula.

The ingredients of the hypoallergenic formula of this disclosure are set forth in Table I.

Table I

	<u>Ingredients</u>	Per Liter (676.3 K calories)	Preferred Amount
5	Water	899.0	gram
	Sucrose	44.5	gram
	Modified Corn Starch (octenyl succinic anhydride modified waxy corn starch) (5% H <sub>2</sub> O)		
10	Soy Protein Hydrolysate or Casein Hydrolysate	26.3	gram
	Safflower Oil	23.25	gram
	MCT Oil (medium chain triglycerides)	15.00	gram
15	Soy oil	18.73	gram
	Calcium Citrate	3.75	gram
	Calcium Hydroxide	1.34	gram
	Calcium Phosphate Monobasic	0.60	gram
	Potassium Chloride	0.96	gram
20	Magnesium Chloride	0.22	gram
	Sodium Chloride	0.22	gram
	Potassium Citrate	0.13	gram
	Ferrous Sulfate	0.66	gram
	Zinc Sulfate	59.70	mg
25	Copper Sulfate	26.38	mg
	Manganese Sulfate	2.69	mg
	Carageenan (lambda type)	0.37	mg
	Ascorbic Acid	0.52	gram
	Choline Chloride	0.18	gram
	Inositol	70.30	mg
30	Alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate	44.82	mg
	Niacinamide	23.00	mg
	Calcium Pantothenate	12.25	mg
	Vitamin A Palmitate	7.50	mg
35	Thiamine Chloride Hydrochloride	2.09	mg
	Riboflavin	0.75	mg
	Pyridoxine Hydrochloride	0.90	mg
	Folic Acid	0.70	mg
	Phylloquinone	0.23	mg
40	Biotin	0.11	mg
	Vitamin D <sub>3</sub>	0.05	mg
	Cyanocobalamin	0.011	mg
	L-Cystine dihydrochloride	4.50	mcg
	L-Methionine	0.17	gram
45	L-Tryptophan	0.19	gram
	L-Tyrosine	0.23	gram
	Taurine	0.11	gram
	L-Carnitine	45.0	mg
		14.2	mg

The following example illustrates a processing procedure for the hypoallergenic formula of the invention.

EXAMPLE

Weighing Procedure

5 All dry ingredients should be weighed out not more than 12 hours prior to processing of the hypoallergenic formula.

I. Preparation of Oil Blend

10 A. Weigh out and combine safflower oil, MCT oil and soy oil into a stainless steel steam-jacketed kettle. Heat the oil blend to 60-65°C.

15 B. Weigh out the fat soluble vitamins consisting of vitamin A palmitate, vitamin D3, alpha-tocopheryl acetate and phylloquinone and add to the oil blend. Maintain the oil blend at the 60-65°C and set aside until used.

II. Mixing Procedure

20 A. Weigh out proper amount of water and pour into a separate stainless steel steam-jacketed kettle (amount of water is slightly less than formula requires). Reserve a small amount of water to dissolve trace minerals, amino acids and water soluble vitamins. Heat the water to 70-75°C.

25 B. Weigh out calcium hydroxide, calcium citrate and calcium phosphate monobasic and dissolve in the hot (70-75°C) water.

30 C. Weigh out and combine the protein hydrolysate, sucrose, octenyl succinic anhydride modified

corn starch and carrageenan. Dissolve the combined ingredients in the mineral slurry while stirring constantly.

- 5 D. Add the oil blend to the protein hydrolysate/carbohydrate/mineral slurry. Maintain the temperature of the liquid slurry at 70-75°C and hold for 20 minutes while stirring constantly. Adjust the pH of the slurry to 6.0-7.0.

10 III. Homogenization Procedure

Prior to homogenization, pass the slurry through a preheater to heat the liquid at 79°C. Homogenize one time using double stage homogenizer at a total pressure of 3000-4000 psi with 500 psi for the second stage. Immediately following homogenization, pass the liquid through a cooler at 4°C. Determine the % solids.

- 15 20 IV. Weigh out the remainder of the minerals and trace minerals and dissolve in water in the following order: sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, potassium chloride, potassium citrate, ferrous sulfate, zinc sulfate, cupric sulfate and manganese sulfate. Add the dissolved mineral solution to the product slurry.

- 25 V. Weigh out and dissolve the following amino acids: L-tryptophan, L-methionine, L-cystine-2 HCL, L-tyrosine, taurine and L-carnitine in water and add the dissolved amino acid solution to the product slurry.

- 30 VI. A. Weigh out and dissolve the following water soluble vitamins in water: vitamin B1, vitamin B2, vitamin B6, vitamin B12, niacinamide, biotin, folic acid, calcium pantothenate, inositol and choline chloride. Add the

dissolved water soluble vitamins to the product slurry.

- 5           B. Adjust the pH of the liquid product to 6.0-7.0. Add water to bring the solids to about 13%.

VII. Filling and Sterilization

- A. Fill 32 fluid ounce cans (976 gram) or 8 fluid ounce glass bottle or can (244 gram) with the liquid formula.
- 10           B. Seam the containers with 16-20 inches of vacuum.
- C. Sterilize the product with an adequate sterilization process as recommended by the FDA for low acid foods.
- 15           The advantages of the present invention are 1) a shelf stable ready-to-feed liquid product (with a 12-month shelf life) that has a pH common to human milk which enhances patient acceptability, and 2) a product without browning. Browning is undesirable both because of the 20 appearance and because many of the products of the Maillard reaction are indigestible and cannot be absorbed in the small intestine. These browning reaction by-products are fermented in the colon resulting in acid stool, gas, diarrhea, water and 25 electrolyte losses.

While the hypoallergenic formula is preferably provided in a ready-to-feed liquid form, it may also be concentrated by increasing the percent total solids of the formula or made in powder form, both procedures 30 being well known to those skilled in the art. The concentrate or powder are then reconstituted for feeding by adding water.

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While specific examples have been given to illustrate the invention, it is to be understood that those skilled in the art will recognize variations without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. In an improved enteral nutritional hypoallergenic formula comprising carbohydrates, lipids and a protein hydrolysate, the improvement wherein the formula further comprises a starch modified by octenyl succinic anhydride as an emulsifying agent.
2. The hypoallergenic formula of Claim 1 wherein the formula comprises a stable, non-browning emulsion at a pH from about 6 to about 7.
3. The hypoallergenic formula of Claim 1 wherein the formula is supplemented with free amino acids.
4. The hypoallergenic formula of Claim 3 wherein the caloric distribution comprises about 35% to about 60% carbohydrates, about 35% to about 55% lipids, and about 8% to about 20% protein hydrolysate and free amino acids.
5. The hypoallergenic formula of Claim 4 wherein the caloric distribution comprises about 40% to about 45% carbohydrates, about 45% to about 50% lipids, and about 10% to about 14% protein hydrolysate and free amino acids.
6. The hypoallergenic formula of Claim 1 further comprising vitamins, minerals and carrageenan.
7. The hypoallergenic formula of Claim 1 wherein the starch comprises octenyl succinic anhydride modified corn starch.
8. The hypoallergenic formula of Claim 1 wherein the carbohydrates comprise sucrose and octenyl succinic anhydride modified corn starch, the lipids comprise safflower oil, medium chain triglycerides, and soy oil, and the protein hydrolysate is selected from

the group consisting of soy protein hydrolysate, casein hydrolysate, whey protein hydrolysate, animal and vegetable protein hydrolysates and mixtures thereof.

9. The hypoallergenic formula of Claim 8 wherein the lipids comprise at least 10% linoleic acid.
10. The hypoallergenic formula of Claim 1 wherein the formula is provided as a ready-to-feed liquid, a concentrated liquid or a powder.

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(71) Applicant: ABBOTT LABORATORIES  
14th Street and Sheridan Road North St  
North Chicago Illinois 60064(US)

(72) Inventor: Mahmoud, Mohamed T.  
2061 Cardington Avenue  
Columbus Ohio(US)

(74) Representative: Modiano, Guido et al,  
MODIANO, JOSIF, PISANTY & STAUB Modiano &  
Associati Via Meravigli, 16  
I-20123 Milan(IT)

(54) **Enteral nutritional hypoallergenic formula.**

(57) An improved enteral nutritional hypoallergenic formula is disclosed. The formula contains carbohydrates, lipids, protein hydrolysate, vitamins and minerals and a starch modified by octenyl succinic anhydride which is utilized as the sole lipid emulsifying agent to provide a nutritionally well-balanced dietary formula.

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## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

EP 86 10 0680

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT									
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)						
D, Y	US-A-4 414 238 (M. SCHMIDL) * Claim 1; column 2, line 38 - column 3, line 37; column 4, lines 3-35 * ---	1,3-10	A 61 K 37/18 A 23 L 1/305						
Y	FOOD SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, no. 72-02-A0118, (72005860); J. O'DELL: "Starches as emulsifiers and stabilizers" & IFST PROCEEDINGS, vol. 4, no. 2, 1971, pages 77-80, * Abstract * ---	1,3-10							
A	FOOD SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, no. 81-07-T0369 (8104028); M. BUTTOLPH et al.: "Subchronic studies in cats fed octenyl succinate - modified food starch" & FOOD & COSMETICS TOXICOLOGY, vol. 18, no. 4, 1980, pages 357 - 362 * Abstract * -----	1							
TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)									
A 61 K A 23 L									
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Place of search</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Date of completion of the search</td> <td style="width: 34%;">Examiner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THE HAGUE</td> <td>17-05-1988</td> <td>DESMEDT G.R.A.</td> </tr> </table>				Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	THE HAGUE	17-05-1988	DESMEDT G.R.A.
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<b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b> X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ..... & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document							